



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

18 December 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Border Commission Meets; Museveni on Cargo [KNA]	1
Moi on Government Response to Ethnic Trouble [Nairobi Radio]	1
92 Arrested After Uasin Gishu Clashes [Nairobi TV]	1
International Institute Issues Election Statement [Nairobi TV]	1

Somalia

SNA Told To Support Multinational Forces [Mogadishu Radio]	2
'Insecurity' Reigns as Interior Relief Arrives [London International]	2
Information Minister Meets U.S. Delegation [Voice of the Somali Republic]	2
French Embassy Reopened in Mogadishu [Paris International]	3

Tanzania

Mwinyi, Amour Address CCM Congress [Dar es Salaam Radio]	3
Government Denies Zanzibar To Join ICO [Dar es Salaam Radio]	3
Radio Urges Escalation in Palestinian Struggle [Dar es Salaam International]	3

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PAC's Makwetu Comments on Moseneke Resignation [London International]	5
Made Public Before Discussion [SAPA]	6
PAC's Tactics Change Viewed [SAPA]	6
PAC: APLA Led to 'Drastic Decline' in Deaths [SAPA]	7
Goldstone Commission To Investigate APLA [SAPA]	7
Buthelezi Rejects Call for Police Investigation [SAPA]	7
Holomisa Asks De Klerk Cooperation in Inquiry [Johannesburg Radio]	8
Pilot Calls Events in Angola 'Misunderstanding' [SAPA]	8
18 December Review of Current Events, Issues [THE CITIZEN 18 Dec, etc.]	8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

General Urges Reintegration of Armed Forces [Luanda TV]	10
U.S., UN Attitude Toward Savimbi Criticized [Luanda Radio]	10
Foreign Minister Meets Diplomatic Corps [Luanda TV]	10
German TV Crew Released 16 Dec [SAPA]	10
UNITA Massacre of 40 People in Uige Reported [Luanda Radio]	11
UNITA-Appointed Culture Minister on Plans [Luanda TV]	11

Namibia

'Cultural Genocide' Accuser Now Buthelezi Adviser [THE NAMIBIAN 14 Dec]	11
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

Judge Wants 'Killer Soldiers' Brought to Justice [London International]	13
---	----

Guinea-Bissau

Senegalese Authorities Apologize for Raid [AFP]	13
---	----

Liberia

Clashes Continue in Bong Mining Region [AFP]	13
NPFL Says Offensive Repulsed [AFP]	13

Nigeria

Government To Send Battalion to Somalia [Lagos Radio]	14
Ten Percent Cut in Oil Production Next Quarter [AFP]	14
Minister Statement [Lagos Radio]	14

Kenya

Border Commission Meets; Museveni on Cargo

EA1712192392 Nairobi KNA in English 1700 GMT
17 Dec 92

[Text] Busia, 17 Dec (KNA)—The Kenya-Uganda joint border meeting today expressed concern at the deterioration of security along the common border which has culminated into a spate of cattle rustling and thuggery.

Briefing the press after the closed-door meeting held at the Busia town hall, Western Provincial Commissioner Mr. Francis Lekoolool said delegations of both countries had emphasised the need for joint border cooperation to root out lawlessness in the area.

In a joint communique, both delegations acknowledged the temporary closure of the common border for security reasons in the view of the forthcoming Kenyan general election, but hoped that the border would be opened soon after the election to facilitate movement of the people. The closure, they noted, had only affected the movement of people and not goods destined to Uganda and other East and Central African countries.

The meeting however hailed the cordial relationship existing between Kenya and Uganda and expressed the need for frequent border consultation meetings to iron out any problems and cement existing relationship.

The Uganda delegation was led by the district administrator for Tororo, Mr. Arthur Katsigazi, and included among others the Ugandan high commissioner to Kenya, Mr. Joseph Tomusange.

[Paris AFP in English at 1855 GMT on 17 December in Kampala-dated item reports the following: "Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has said that he would petition the United Nations Security Council if neighbouring Kenya closed its borders to Uganda-bound cargo as well as people. 'Such a closure is against international law and is a violation of the Northern Corridor Agreement to which both countries are signatories,' Museveni told reporters at Entebbe airport, shortly before seeing off visiting Burundian President Pierre Buyoya."]

Moi on Government Response to Ethnic Trouble

EA1712211392 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Excerpts] President Daniel arap Moi today said that the government will take swift action against any individual or group that [is] involved in criminal acts with the aim of triggering tribal animosity. The president at the same time said such criminal acts ought not to be blamed on any particular tribe. He said the government was committed to the security of all Kenyans, adding that people who [are] involved in criminal activities will be firmly dealt with in accordance with the laws of the country.

President Moi was addressing a campaign rally at Molo Stadium in Nakuru District.

He told the electorate not to be lured into selling their voting cards to people who are out to spoil their voting chances. The president disclosed that there were fake 500 shilling notes in circulation which some opposition politicians were using to buy voting cards to destroy them. President Moi pointed out that voting was a constitutional right for all eligible Kenyans and said selling of voting cards was tantamount to selling their voting rights. He further reminded the electorate to take seriously the coming general elections and vote only for people who are known for their development track records. [passage omitted]

He commended the various ethnic groups in Molo for living in harmony. He told them to select a team of youths from the different communities to monitor the security situation in the area. [passage omitted]

92 Arrested After Uasin Gishu Clashes

EA1712213092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Police headquarters today said that 92 people had so far been arrested as suspects in connection with the fresh inter-ethnic clashes that rocked Uasin Gishu early this week.

Police spokesman Jeremiah Matagaro in a statement said that calm had so far been restored at Burnt Forest, the scene of clashes between members of the Kikuyu and Kalenjin ethnic communities.

Separately, an NCKC [National Council of Churches of Kenya] report on the clashes, released by a fact-finding mission, said today that 15,000 people were displaced and forced to camp at various church missions. The report said the NCKC Secretary General Samuel Kobia claims that 35 persons have so far died. Kobia further claimed that last evening some warriors camped at the Singaru Secondary School near the Singaru forest. Police headquarters placed the death toll at 16 confirmed dead from the clashes.

International Institute Issues Election Statement

EA1712153492 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 16 Dec 92

[Text] The International Republican Institute [IRI] said today in their preliminary statement of findings on the forthcoming general elections in Kenya that they were impressed by the willingness of the Electoral Commission to hear party complaints regarding the candidate nomination process, and hold regular and substantive meetings with political party representatives. The institute, however, said it was concerned that with few exceptions: There was no discernible distinction between the government and the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union]. The statement was read by Margaret Thompson, the organization's vice president.

[Begin recording] The biased influence of the government, therefore, goes well beyond the normal advantages of incumbency. Though the government has recently indicated that licenses are no longer required for political events, the IRI has found that this message has not

been fully conveyed to local officials and party representatives. Further, the IRI team notes that opposition candidates have not been granted access to the Northeast Province, an issue which must be resolved, given the 25 percent requirement [to vote for the president in at least five of eight provinces].

The team is gravely concerned about the frequency with which various political participants have promised wide-scale violent confrontation before, during, and after election day.

We appeal to all Kenyans to refrain from such pronouncements, stop the harassment of candidates and their supporters, and seek nonviolent resolutions of perceived campaign and election day irregularities. Domestic and international observers should be contacted directly, with documented evidence if possible, regarding any perceived problems. No matter what the outcome of the elections, a violent course will be of no benefit to Kenya's long-term stability and prosperity. [end recording]

Somalia

SNA Told To Support Multinational Forces

EA1712190792 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and the United Somali Congress [USC], had a meeting at his office today with intellectuals aimed at suggesting ways of reviving the economy, culture, and social affairs.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Aidid briefed the intellectuals on latest developments in the country, saying that the multinational forces, led by the U.S., were now busy discharging their duties. He said these forces had reached Baidoa, capital of Bay Region, and next planned to start an operation in Kismaayo, capital of Jubadda Hoose Region, God willing.

Mr. Aidid went on to say that leaders and inhabitants of the settlements under the control of the SNA had been told to welcome these soldiers and support them in carrying out their duties. The SNA chairman, who is also the chairman of the USC, further urged the intellectuals to make concerted efforts to come up with indispensable suggestions and plans for economic and cultural revival.

'Insecurity' Reigns as Interior Relief Arrives

AB1712190092 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 17 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Even as the American and French troops in Somalia have been (?fanning) out from Mogadishu, reaching as far as Baidoa, west of the capital, insecurity is apparently still rife elsewhere in the country. In Baardheere, in the southwest of the country, a religious leader has been killed. Our correspondent, Colin Blane, is in Mogadishu, and he sent this report:

[Begin Blane recording] The unrest in Baardheere is a reminder of the task which still faces the American-led forces, trying to protect the aid effort in Somalia. The latest victim of the gunmen was a leading mullah of the town, Sheikh Musa, well known religious figure who had served his people for more than 20 years. He was shot in the early hours of the morning and died (?in hospital) later.

The killing follows several days of instability in which an aid worker was blown up by a land mine and a feeding center was attacked, leaving at least one person dead, and eight others wounded. Another Somali town which also suffered a recent outbreak of violence is the port of Kismaayo. The airport there had been visited by a U.S. reconnaissance team. A military spokesman declined to say when troops would go there, but the warlord in control of the town, Colonel Omar Jays [of the Somali Patriotic Front], told the BBC he would welcome the arrival of the American-led forces.

U.S. marines and French legionnaires are consolidating their new base at Baidoa, where troops escorted a food convoy to four villages outside the town. The U.S. special envoy to Somalia, Robert Oakley, has said the operation to establish a military presence in Baidoa went well. One of the United States' top commanders, General Joseph Hoar, has arrived in Somalia and is expected to visit Baidoa soon. [end recording]

Information Minister Meets U.S. Delegation

EA1712191392 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1400 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Dr. Hussein Sheikh Ahmed Qadareh, the minister of information and culture, today received in his office a delegation of the U.S. Information Agency [USIA] and U.S. military officers who paid a courtesy call on him. The delegation members, [names indistinct], toured sections of the Ministry of Information and heard reports on ministry functions from engineers, technicians, and heads of the various departments.

In a short speech, Dr. Hussein Sheikh Ahmed Qadareh briefed the delegation members on the information policy of the interim government, saying that it was important for the Ministry of Information and USIA to cooperate so that the Somali people could be informed on the U.S.-led UN forces' humanitarian operations in the country. In conclusion, Dr. Qadareh expressed his profound gratitude to the delegation members for their visit, and hoped that cooperation between the two sides would be strengthened.

Speaking at the occasion, [name indistinct] of the USIA said the American Government planned to launch soon a Voice of America Somali service with a view to keeping the Somali people, wherever they may be, abreast of events in Somalia. He added that his office would establish full cooperation with the Ministry of Information. [passage omitted]

French Embassy Reopened in Mogadishu

LD1712151492 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Things are still calm in Mogadishu. France has even announced the reopening of its embassy today; it had been closed since March 1991. At first it will serve as a command post for the French military.

Tanzania

Mwinyi, Amour Address CCM Congress

EA1712213692 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] The Revolutionary Party [CCM] has said it will continue with its policy of socialism and self-reliance since it has maintained justice, peace, stability, unity, and solidarity while building the country's economy.

This was said by the CCM national chairman, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, in Dodoma when opening the Fourth CCM Congress today at (Chimwaga) Hall.

He said the right way to respond to our economic problems was to build up our self-reliance. He said under that policy, the CCM would ensure that it brought development and stamped out bureaucracy, but that in order to carry this out, everybody would be required to work hard.

President Mwinyi said it was true that we have had some problems in the implementation of that policy due to global changes which have made developed countries direct their investments towards East European countries instead of developing countries. He said the intention of the CCM was to create an atmosphere conducive to attracting investments from inside and outside the country and enable citizens to dominate and run their economy.

He said that from 1987 up to this year, the economy of Tanzania had grown at the rate of 4.5 percent annually. Speaking about the mineral trade, the president said that up to August of this year, the government had sold eight tonnes of gold for 26.1 billion shillings.

[In the same cast it is reported: "The president of Zanzibar, Dr. Salmin Amour, has said that Tanzania's peace at the present time of political pluralism would greatly depend on the victory of the CCM. Dr. Amour said the leadership of the opposition parties, which had demonstrated hatred, anger, arrogance and revenge, could never promote lasting hope in maintaining stability in the country. Addressing the Fourth CCM Congress, Dr. Amour said that the intrigue of disrupting Tanzania's peace appeared to please opposition groups.

["On the economy, Dr. Amour said the Government of Zanzibar had tried to implement the directives from the election manifesto of 1990. The directives included dealing with major problems which had been bothering citizens, such as the provision of clean water, electricity supplies, health centers, and the construction of schools. The Government of Zanzibar had also started a special

fund for small-scale businesses under which about 2,000 people would be given loans to enable them to enhance their lives."]

Government Denies Zanzibar To Join ICO

EA1712154092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 16 Dec 92

[Text] Dodoma—The government has denied a report published recently in a local paper that the Honorable Ahmed Hassan Diria, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, has signed up for Zanzibari membership of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. A statement released in Dodoma on 16 December by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation also asked the newspaper to produce evidence of these allegations, otherwise it should apologize to Hon. Diria and publish correct reports.

The statement said the ministry has never given consent to or accepted ICO membership for either the Government of the United Republic or the Government of Zanzibar. The statement said Hon. Diria was on an official visit to the Comoros at the invitation of that government aimed at consolidating relations, and not to finalize arrangements for Zanzibar's ICO membership, as alleged by the paper.

Radio Urges Escalation in Palestinian Struggle

EA1712135392 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Dec 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] The recent remarks by the Israeli prime minister, Mr. Yitzhaq Rabin, is a proof that the policy of the Jewish State does not necessarily change with leadership. Since Israel came into existence 44 years ago it has been pursuing a repressive policy against the Palestinians and other Arabs, come Likud government, come Labor government. Even a coalition administration of the two main political parties, Likud and Labor, or of one of the parties and other smaller political groups has never been sympathetic to the Palestinian cause.

Israel has been ruled by a Likud administration for many years until a few years ago, when the two main parties were forced to share power following an inconclusive general election results. Each of the leaders of the two parties had to rule the country for half a term of 30 months. Recently Mr. Yitzhaq Rabin's Labor Party became victorious in a general election that the ruling Likud coalition lost. Mr. Rabin took over the leadership from Likud leader, Yitzhaq Shamir, who during his term of office left no stone unturned in ensuring that Palestinians were denied their rights, tortured, killed, detained without trial, and maimed.

The new prime minister made a number of pledges, including one on offering the Palestinians some autonomy in the Arab territories occupied by Israel during the Middle East wars of the sixties and seventies.

His promises made some Palestinians and other peace-loving people the world over to sigh with relief that Mr. Rabin was committed to bring peace in the Middle East. He was also keen to stop the building of new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

In his latest remarks, Mr. Rabin warned the world that it should not be surprised by harsh new security measures following the kidnapping and murder of an Israeli soldier. The body of the soldier, Sergeant Major Nisim Toledano, was found beside a road in the occupied west bank of the River Jordan two days after members of the Hamas Islamic Resistance Movement kidnapped him in a bid to free their imprisoned leader. In Beirut, an exiled Hamas leader has blamed Israel for the soldier's death and said the group might kidnap more soldiers if their leader, Mr. Yasin, is not freed. Experience has shown that the Israeli regime is ready to kill tens or even hundreds of Palestinians in reprisal for the death of an Israeli national.

Two decades ago, about a dozen of Israeli sportsmen were killed during the Olympic games in the German city of Munich, allegedly by Palestinians, and many people, mainly Arabs, died in reprisals. Almost on a daily basis, Israeli troops attack innocent Palestinians in the occupied territories killing a number of them, so it is very surprising that although it kills many defenseless Palestinians almost routinely, the Israeli authorities want Palestinians to pay heavily for the death of only one Israeli soldier.

Latest events surrounding this incident may badly affect the current Middle East talks which appear to have been deadlocked over differences among the parties to the talks.

Palestinians have lost hundreds or even thousands of their fellows during the intensified struggle against Israeli occupation during the past five years. We appeal to them not to be worried by the latest remarks by Prime Minister Rabin. They should escalate their struggle. A luta continua [the struggle continues].

PAC's Makwetu Comments on Moseneke Resignation

*MB1712190492 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Dec 92*

[Interview with Pan-Africanist Congress President Clarence Makwetu, in Johannesburg, by Rashid Meer; date not given—from the "Focus on Africa" program; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] The recent shootings and bombings in the South African towns of Queenstown and King Williams' Town that claimed the lives of five whites and injured others have apparently caused some troubles within the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. Responsibility for the attacks were claimed in a number of phone calls by people saying they represented the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, APLA. But it seems, the PAC leadership has been uneasy about it and now the deputy secretary general, Dikgang Moseneke, has resigned. On the line to Johannesburg, Rashid Meer asked the PAC's general secretary [title as heard], Clarence Makwetu, why Dikgang had quit:

[Begin recording] [Makwetu] Well, I think he explained to the world why he has resigned. He wrote me a letter giving [the] reasons for [his] resignation as pressure of work. You will note that he is a lawyer by profession, and recently he has been promoted to the position of senior counsel. He was also a deputy president of PAC and he found it difficult to give justice to both professions. So, he decided to choose to resign one and the fate was on PAC.

[Meer] Now, whilst the big issue in the PAC at the moment is the all issue of negotiations, whether there should be negotiations or whether the armed struggle is the best way forward, do you think this issue looms very large in the PAC at the moment?

[Makwetu] Well, the issue is not whether there should be negotiations or the armed struggle should continue. The issue is whether PAC is opposed to negotiation and PAC has never been opposed to negotiation. What we have said and we are still saying today is that the armed struggle will continue until we get our new Constitution, and as long as the cession of hostilities in the country, we are prepared to look into the question of the armed struggle. [sentence as heard]

[Meer] But, you say the PAC has never been opposed to negotiations. At the same time, Dikgang Moseneke was a PAC member who was particularly in favor of negotiations?

[Makwetu] Dikgang Moseneke was never particularly in favor of negotiations. What he has been doing was to put across the point of view of the entire organization, an organization that has passed resolution after resolution on the question of negotiation. Since, we were unbanned in 1990, we have met three times, that is at congress level, and on all those occasions, we have pronounced on the question of negotiations and we pronounced in favor of negotiations. So, please don't label him as a man who

was for negotiations when the rest of the organization was opposed to the negotiations. That has never been the position.

[Meer] Well, one other issue that a lot of people have been quite confused about is the attacks in King Williams' Town and Queenstown, the shootings and the bombings. Can you tell me what the PAC's position is regarding this?

[Makwetu] Well, what is the confusion about that?

[Meer] On one hand we have had reports that APLA [words indistinct] claiming responsibility, then we have been told the PAC weren't involved?

[Makwetu] Exactly, that is the position. PAC is a political wing and APLA is a military wing.

[Meer] But you are certainly part of the same organization. Was APLA involved?

[Makwetu] It is for APLA to say whether they were involved or not. For instance, this morning, we received a message from APLA [words indistinct] what was being said by some other strange animal, purporting to be reporting on behalf of APLA.

[Meer] So, what exactly is the situation with APLA?

[Makwetu] If you want to find out who committed what crime in King Williams' Town ask APLA. APLA are in a position to respond to that immediately.

[Meer] But at the end of the day, Mr. Makwetu, you are the head of the PAC. APLA is your military wing. You cannot avoid the fact that it is the political wing who will be giving orders to the military wing?

[Makwetu] Is the Irish Republican Army [IRA] giving orders to Sinn Fein?

[Meer] No, but what I am saying is that the political wing surely has a say in what is going on in the military wing?

[Makwetu] But I am asking you a question: Is the IRA giving orders to Sinn Fein?

[Meer] No, I think, what I am getting at is more like Sinn Fein giving the orders. As the PAC, you must have some responsibility for APLA. It is after all, your armed wing?

[Makwetu] Is APLA responsible for what took place now, the issues that you have referred to?

[Meer] Are they? Is APLA behind the decision of Mr. Moseneke to resign?

[Makwetu] In fact, if you had indicated to me earlier that you were interested in discussing APLA and not Moseneke, I would have understood you better, because now you seem to be more interested in APLA than the resignation of Moseneke.

[Meer] I think what I am trying to clarify is whether the issue of APLA lies behind his resignation?

[Makwetu] I have tried to explain to you that it is pressure of work which is professional and political that he could not shoulder. That I made clear in my very very

first statement. It was absolutely nothing to do with APLA. That is according to the information I got from him. I don't know what story perhaps he might have told you. [end recording]

Made Public Before Discussion

*MB1712195392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936
GMT 17 Dec 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 17 SAPA—Advocate Dikgang Moseneke's resignation as second deputy president of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] was made public before it was discussed by the organisation's National Executive Council, it was revealed on Thursday [17 December].

PAC President Clarence Makwetu said in a statement in Johannesburg he had received a letter of resignation from Mr. Moseneke on December 14. It was made public on December 16.

Mr. Moseneke's resignation came in the wake of increasing tensions within the PAC over its participation in negotiations and its reaction to the alleged participation by its armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], in the King William's Town and Queenstown attacks which resulted in the deaths of five white people.

Mr. Moseneke, a prominent Pretoria advocate, cited family and professional reasons for his resignation.

Mr. Makwetu said it had become increasingly clear that Mr. Moseneke would have to choose between his legal professional and political tasks.

"Since his contributions were outstanding and in demand in both fields, we knew that his final decision would be painful and a loss irrespective of which way his decision would go."

Mr. Makwetu said that although it had been a pity the resignation was made public before the NEC had time to discuss it, the PAC wished Mr. Moseneke well.

PAC's Tactics Change Viewed

*MB1712193392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1842
GMT 17 Dec 92*

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 17 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] leaders unable to reconcile themselves with attacks on white civilians may follow Dikgang Moseneke in resigning from executive posts in the organisation, predicts political analyst Gary van Staden.

There are "a number of people in the PAC leadership who can no longer live with the overtly racist nature of these attacks", says Mr. van Staden, formerly of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

The PAC's military wing, the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army [APLA], has been blamed for a recent firearm and grenade attack in King William's Town and a bomb blast in Queenstown, in which a total of five whites were killed and 34 people were injured.

Mr. van Staden said while the reasons cited by Mr. Moseneke for his resignation as PAC second deputy president—the demands of his legal practice and family commitments—might be entirely legitimate, its timing suggested it was linked to local and international condemnation of the PAC in the wake of the Border attacks.

He did not however believe Mr. Moseneke would resign from the PAC to join a rival political group.

The charismatic Mr. Moseneke, who completed his legal studies during a 10-year prison term on Robben Island, was one of the PAC's most skilled and articulate leaders, who played a key role in preliminary talks with the government on the congress' possible participation in constitutional negotiations. He has consistently said that he has no political ambitions and has been tipped by some observers for a future judicial appointment.

A senior PAC source discounted any link between Mr. Moseneke's resignation and the recent APLA attacks.

"He has been under tremendous pressure at work for some time. He has even had to turn away briefs because of his commitments in the PAC. Although the timing of his resignation may give that impression, it is not linked to APLA in any way," the source said.

Mr. Moseneke was on holiday and would only return to the office early in January, his secretary said.

Mr. van Staden, who has researched the PAC and its Africanist ideology extensively, said the targeting of individuals purely on the basis of their skin colour was fundamentally at odds with the ideology of Africanism and marked a major deviation from the PAC's policy of attacking only hard targets such as the security forces, power stations and railway lines.

Africanism was a non-racist ideology which defined "Africans" on a territorial rather than a racial basis and which recognised only one race—the human race.

A section of the South African constituency was clearly applauding racially-motivated attacks and the PAC leadership had to "resist the temptation to pander to these elements".

Mr. van Staden said the perception of the PAC as a radical, anti-white organisation capable of and prepared to attack whites would undoubtedly gain large-scale support for the movement, particularly among disaffected supporters of rival organisations.

He believed APLA was now operating independently of the PAC leadership in the same way as the Poqo terror campaign of the 1960s was conducted without any direction from the exiled PAC leadership.

While further sporadic attacks were possible, APLA did not have the organisational capacity to mount an orchestrated campaign such as the IRAs [Irish Republican Army] Christmas terror campaign on the British mainland, said Mr. van Staden.

Calls for an investigation into the KZP have come from the Goldstone Commission, the African National Congress/South African Communist Party alliance and international groups.

Mr. Buthelezi also appealed for an end to racist tendencies in the KZP. He said black members of the force often described action taken against them by senior white officers as racist.

He told white officers not to be afraid to take disciplinary steps against black KZP members.

Holomisa Asks De Klerk Cooperation in Inquiry

MB1812071292 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 18 Dec 92

[Text] The Transkei Military leader, Major General Bantu Holomisa, has asked President F.W. de Klerk for his cooperation with the commission of inquiry into the existence of APLA [African People's Liberation Army] bases in Transkei. This request is contained in a letter sent to President de Klerk. Gen. Holomisa said the brief of the judicial commission appointed by him earlier would be determined once it had been established whether the South African Police and Military Intelligence Service would cooperate with the Transkei police. Gen. Holomisa said the commission would also investigate the destabilization of the Transkeian government. He said it was necessary for South African citizens involved in the alleged attempts to destabilize Transkei to be questioned, and for farms where people hostile towards Transkei had been trained to be inspected.

Pilot Calls Events in Angola 'Misunderstanding'

MB1712162992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Pretoria Dec 17 SAPA—South African pilot Manfred Brussow on Thursday [17 December] described his detention by Angolan authorities after claims that he had made an unauthorised landing in Luena with a aircraft displaying Red Cross insignia as a "total misunderstanding".

Mr. Brussow, a pilot for Lanseria-based Africa Cargo Air, and a Namibian medical doctor, Dr. Dries Gouws, returned to South Africa on Thursday [after] being released in Angola.

The Angolan authorities were satisfied the party was not supporting UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Mr. Brussow told SAPA in a telephone interview.

"We were detained on a suspicion, but no charges were laid against us," he added.

Mr. Brussow said he, Dr. Gouws and a French/Portuguese interpreter, Dino Dias, were on their way to Kinshasa in an "ambulance aeroplane" to pick up a Zairean patient, a Mr. Didier.

According to Mr. Brussow he did not know a Hendrik Lategan—reportedly detained with him—only a Francois Lategan who was not with him on the trip.

Mr. Brussow said they received permission from a Luena air traffic controller to refuel at Luena International Airport close to the Zambian border. Luena is on the direct flight path to Kinshasa, he added.

As they refuelled at Luena an Angolan National Airways aircraft, with an MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] general and high ranking officers on board, landed and suspected them of supporting UNITA, he said. They were taken from Luena to Luanda, detained and interrogated by the Angolan authorities.

According to Mr. Brussow the whole incident was a "total misunderstanding" and the air traffic controller had been castigated for clearing landings while Angola was in a "war situation".

The Angolan authorities, after their investigation, found the landing was not unauthorised because it had been cleared with the air traffic controller, Mr. Brussow said.

He had no documents authorising the Luena landing because he was in transit to Kinshasa and only refuelled at Luena, Mr. Brussow said.

18 December Review of Current Events, Issues

MB1812134892

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Disruption of DP Meeting—Commenting on the disruption of a Democratic Party, DP, meeting in Khayelitsha, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 December in its page 6 editorial notes: "Mr Tony Leon, the Democratic Party MP for Houghton, points out that this was not the first disruption of a DP meeting by ANC [African National Congress] members." "Indeed, there is a great deal of difference between ANC declarations of democratic intentions and what it practices. It has never tried to stop the intimidation and violence by some of its supporters. We will only be happy with the ANC's handling of an election poll if it ensures that meetings are not disrupted and nobody is threatened or attacked."

THE STAR

Keys Must Act With Conviction on Economic Changes—The IMF has confirmed that South Africa's economy "is in a mess," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 December. "Finance Minister Derek Keys had not pulled any punches on the issue. Indeed, one of his major achievements has been to persuade the ANC that glib talk about some future socialist utopia will serve no one's cause. Just recently Nelson Mandela bluntly pointed out that there would be no miracles in the new South Africa, and that people would have to scale down their expectations." "In short, there can be no more prevarication to meet ideological needs. It is a moot question whether Keys can pre-empt political events, but since he is going to be unpopular anyway, we suggest he acts with conviction."

SOWETAN

Moseneke Resignation From PAC Lamented—The resignation of the Pan-Africanist Congress's, PAC, Dikgang Moseneke, "is most unsettling at such a critical time for the

organisation and the country," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 December. "While his loss to the PAC must be devastating, his loss to the politics of transition and, perhaps even more gravely, to the politics of the future, is just as great."

NEW NATION

Negotiations Must Deliver in 1993—The country goes into the third year of "bilateral discussions between the government and the ANC and there is no mistaking the weariness amongst the people because there is still very little to show ordinary people the fruits of the negotiations process," states the page 14 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 18 December-14 January. Unemployment remains high and violence continues and "these have resulted in a general erosion of the public's confidence in the negotiations process." But "it remains the only way for South Africa to resolve its constitutional future. There is every indication that if the talks do not deliver something concrete in the first half of next year, not even the negotiations process will be able to hold the country together." "It is clear that De Klerk has had to deal with serious divisions of opinion within the National Party [NP] regarding the process itself and on a number of other related issues such as Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] proposals." However, De Klerk's "biggest problem remains the security forces who are not only a law unto themselves but who are increasingly becoming a law unto De Klerk as well." "Within the democratic movement, the heady over optimism of two years ago has been replaced by a guarded realism that has had to come to terms with the need to make strategic compromises that will ensure that not only do the talks succeed in the short term, but that political stability will be guaranteed for the foreseeable future." NEW NATION "still adhere to the belief that the principle of winner takes all is more legitimate than one of loser takes all, but in the spirit of giving the new constitution a chance—we believe the ANC was right in its adoption of the Strategic Perspectives document which implies some form of power sharing. We believe that the ANC and the NP as the major players in the process have had to

respond to the realities of the time. It is disturbing however that there are still too many political players who are outside the process—and they need to be brought in and those already inside must be kept in. But not at any price."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

De Klerk Tries To Convince 'Hasn't Lost the Strength To Govern'—The "state president is forced to tell us plaintively that he hasn't lost the strength to govern," notes Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 18-22 December in a page 22 editorial. "He has to try to convince us that he hasn't lost control of the security forces (even though he seems unable to take responsibility for their actions). And he finds it necessary to issue hollow threats to continue [the] constitutional process in his own way, even if he can't secure agreements from his principal negotiating partners. When the minister of law and order threatens to raid neighbouring countries and homelands to strike against APLA bases, it sounds not so much evil as ridiculous—like a drunkard threatening to have one last tot before driving home."

BEELD

Defence Force Conflict—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 December in a page 14 editorial notes that "The position of the Defense Force and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] is very sensitive, because it concerns persons having to carry weapons in order to ensure the security of a country. The Government's position is that a terrorist unit and a conventional Defense Force cannot be combined, more so because the levels and standard of training differ so much. The ANC's obvious response is to raise its own conventional army—hence the training taking place in Uganda and other countries. Even though ANC strategy in this regard is clear, it is however, a pity that this contributes to the militarization of South Africa." "What will happen if every political group in South Africa is allowed to train its own conventional army in order to be well represented in a single new Defense Force?" "The negotiations process should not be threatened by trigger happy organizations."

Angola

General Urges Reintegration of Armed Forces

MB1712210692 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] General Peregrino Wambu of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] feels the existence of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] does not make sense within the framework of the peace accords. Identifying himself as a member of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], he said it is urgent that everything be done so that the FAA forces can occupy their place and play their role:

[Begin recording] [Wambu] The existence of the UNITA armed forces could have a meaning until the declaration of the Standing Committee of the Political Commission. Following the recognition of the legislative elections, and the resolution of pending issues connected with the FAA forces, there is an immediate need for an unconditional reintegration of troops at all levels, including generals. We must begin work believing that we belong to the FAA forces, within the framework of the Bicesse Accord. Accordingly, it is my view that importance must be given to the maintenance of a sole army. We have to do this right away.

[Unidentified reporter] Is there a general agreement among the generals in Luanda for immediate reintegration into the sole army?

[Wambu] Yes, there is. As a matter of fact, General Joao de Matos, chief of the General Staff of the FAA forces, made this clear. It was a very useful example. The FAA officers, which previously belonged to the UNITA armed forces, as well as other units found here, had an exemplary behavior. These are the troops referred to by Gen. Joao de Matos in his news conference as being fully integrated into the FAA forces.

[Reporter] What do you think about the new chief of staff of the Army?

[Wambu] I have a positive view. We are in the FAA forces and he is the chief of the General Staff. Accordingly, we shall work so that the trust that existed and was broken by the events which took place should be quickly restored. I think we shall achieve this objective. [end recording]

U.S., UN Attitude Toward Savimbi Criticized

MB1812123392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Dec 92

[Communique issued by the Angolan Democratic Forum in Luanda on 18 December; read by Secretary General Manuel Adao Domingos]

[Text] In view of the fact that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has made public its 11 Steps for Achieving Peace, the Angolan Democratic Forum [FDA] can only reiterate that the Angolan people

must by all means put an end to Jonas Savimbi's criminal behavior, which has gone unpunished so far.

What is absurd and sad, though, is that the Bush administration, and even the United Nations have not yet unequivocally placed themselves on the side of the Angolan people, by categorically condemning the sole violator of the Angolan peace accords, and adopting punitive measures against Savimbi's organization.

The FDA believes that it has been proven beyond doubt that Jonas Savimbi has a criminal and unrepentant nature. His human rights abuses have been of the most ignominious kind. He has a criminally pathological mind. In view of that, it is abominable to continue talking of Savimbi as a presidential candidate.

We would like to remind the U.S. Administration, which continues to back Savimbi as candidate in the upcoming presidential elections, that under the democracy of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and George Bush, unrepentant murderers of men, women, and children are no presidential candidates. They are candidates to the electric chair or to life imprisonment, instead.

The Angolan people have already chosen their representatives, and so demand that the present government promptly and correctly respond to UNITA's criminal and organized operations.

Foreign Minister Meets Diplomatic Corps

MB1812073492 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura met the representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola at the Foreign Ministry Headquarters here in Luanda this afternoon. At the meeting, he noted the government had rejected the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] 11 Steps for Achieving Peace. Minister de Moura, who also presented new senior Foreign Ministry officials at the meeting, described that UNITA document as unacceptable.

In the presence of Jorge Chicotti and Joao Miranda, his two assistants, Minister de Moura reaffirmed the normal course of the peace process was broken up by Jonas Savimbi's men. He said UNITA attitudes such as having the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola generals abandon the Angolan Armed Forces, stepping up military operations with the aim of occupying various parts of Angolan territory, and violently contesting the electoral results led to the abrupt suspension of the peace process. [passage omitted]

German TV Crew Released 16 Dec

MB1712211592 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Pretoria Dec 17 SAPA—The German television crew arrested at the weekend after flying to Huambo in Angola to

interview UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi, was released on Wednesday [16 December], SA Foreign Affairs spokesman Patrick Evans said.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry had been informed of the release on Thursday by the Angolan representative to Pretoria, Manuel Augusto, who had been notified by his government, Mr. Evans said.

The German TV crew—identified as Stefan Pauli, Sam Groenewald and Twoboy Nkosi—were apparently on their way to Windhoek from Huambo on Thursday.

According to Mr. Evans, South Africa's Foreign Affairs Ministry was in the process of seeking confirmation from the owners of the aircraft, Namibian Commercial Aviation, if the trio was indeed on their way to Windhoek.

UNITA Massacre of 40 People in Uige Reported

MB1712145792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to carry out massacres in areas under its control. In Uige, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers killed 40 people in a planned operation. Pedro Domingos Joaquim is one of the two survivors of that massacre. He managed to escape and told Radio Angola what he witnessed. [passage omitted]

UNITA-Appointed Culture Minister on Plans

MB1812082292 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has appointed Vitorino Hossi as culture minister. He is a lawyer by training, and represents UNITA in the National Electoral Council. He has not yet taken up his post because UNITA has not yet officially responded to Prime Minister Marcolino Moco's invitation to UNITA to appoint someone to that government post.

In an interview with William Tone, Vitorino Hossi said he had been surprised by his appointment, but he added he would do everything in his power for the good of Angolan culture.

[Begin Hossi recording] Naturally, I was surprised by the appointment. I was not expecting to be appointed culture minister. Nonetheless, it is a surprise I view calmly, and I am willing to take up the challenge. We will work as best we can, and I think we can do something positive for the Angolan culture. I have not yet drawn up any plans whatever concerning the Culture Ministry. I must first meet with the previous culture minister. I have very clear ideas about what our national culture is, what it must be, and what I will endeavor to do. In any event, I would like to say that, in terms of the philosophy of action, I am one of those who believe in brainstorming [preceding word in English] work, to seek and encourage creative thinking, as well as to search for new solutions. Thus, we will do everything in our power to render the Culture Ministry more dynamic. Above all, I must

manage the ministry well. It is a heterogeneous ministry, and I regard it as extremely important for the life of our country. I must be sensitive enough to listen to writers, people involved in art, and all those who can help culture reach our people, as well as ensure that culture is the real expression of the Angolan people's thoughts and feelings.

I believe in effectiveness. As you know, I have worked privately. I have always worked in these areas. [sentence as heard] Quite frankly, I intend to inject the ministry with an efficient approach and a dynamic working team. Thus, I do not believe in large teams. They may be very good, but only as long as they are effective. Nevertheless, I do not believe such teams can be effective. In principle, therefore, I plan to have a team that will be small, but dynamic and extremely effective. [end recording]

Namibia

'Cultural Genocide' Accuser Now Buthelezi Adviser

MB1712153492 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 14 Dec 92 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Cultural Rights Man Pops Up in kwaZulu"]

[Text] The frontman for an organisation which earlier this year accused the Namibian Government of 'cultural genocide' has re-emerged in South Africa as legal adviser to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mario Oriani-Ambrosini launched an attack on the Government over the Cultura 2000 controversy in June under the guise of the International Centre for the Protection of European Cultures in Africa Inco. (ICPECA).

Now, according to press reports in South Africa, Oriani-Ambrosini is advising Buthelezi on his controversial 'independence' scheme for Natal.

Under the title of another organisation called Human Rights Advocates International Inco., Oriani-Ambrosini and Professor Albert Blaustein have drafted a constitution for kwaZulu/Natal which maps out virtual autonomy for the region. The draft constitution was presented to the public two weeks ago raising fears that Buthelezi, who is Chief Minister of the kwaZulu homeland as well as Inkatha leader, is gearing for secession.

The constitution move has brought criticism from several quarters, including both the African National Congress and the South African Government.

Fronting his other organisation—ICPECA—Oriani-Ambrosini ran into controversy here when it was revealed that several of its Namibian 'trustees' had never even heard of the organisation.

ICPECA listed several leading figures in Cultura 2000 on its letter head as trustees and others such as Joel Gebhardt and Riaan Cloete. Most of these later disassociated themselves from ICPECA saying they had never been formally approached to join the board of trustees.

On the eve of the Cultura 2000 court case, ICPECA accused the Government of 'violating cultural and minority rights' and claimed it was reporting Namibia to the UN Human Rights Commission and UNESCO.

Despite the fact that the Government lost the case and [the] organisation, which backs European cultural rights, was allowed to keep the assets given to it by the former administration, nothing more has been heard of ICPECA in Namibia.

Blaustein, Oriani-Ambrosini's colleague in advising Buthelezi, is reported by THE WEEKLY MAIL to work

in the same law firm as Bruce Fein, another U.S. constitutional expert, who admits he receives a \$40,000 salary from Mozambican rebel group, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Blaustein claims to have advised 27 countries on their constitutions including Boris Yeltsin's Russia and Romania.

—ICPECA later changed its name to The International Centre for the Protection of Cultural Diversity and Human Rights in Africa (ICPODA).

Ghana

Judge Wants 'Killer Soldiers' Brought to Justice

AB1712194292 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A judge in Ghana has startled people by stirring up some old issues. He was opening a court session in the Brong Ahafo Region, and rather than let sleeping dogs lie, he came up with some strong remarks about bloody incidents a decade ago. From Accra, Ajoa Yeboa Afari faxed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Mr. Justice D.K. Okyere delivered a breathtaking attack on soldiers who took part in the killing of more than 200 people in Ghana over 10 years ago. The 1982 killing spree, in which three judges and retired army officers lost their lives, left deep scars on the memory of many Ghanaians. Justice Okyere began his speech by noting that the 13 people appearing before him in the Sunyani High Court had been charged variously with murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter. He said their charges stem from the policies that whoever caused the death of another person would suffer the consequences of their actions. He added that that policy applied to every person in Ghana.

Posing the question that left all of Ghana gasping, the judge asked: Has justice been done to those who were murdered by soldiers? He then challenged the civilian regime scheduled to be inaugurated in January to set up the appropriate machinery to track down all the killer soldiers and bring them to justice.

But soldiers were not the only people who felt the judge's wrath. He said chiefs, who are now donning the white cloth of victory and sending congratulatory messages to the head of state, Jerry Rawlings, for winning the presidential elections, should have led people in the call for justice. The judge said he urged all patriotic and courageous citizens to rise up and see that justice is done, for every life is precious. [end recording]

Guinea-Bissau

Senegalese Authorities Apologize for Raid

AB1712145292 Paris AFP in English 0131 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Bissau, Dec 16 (AFP) - Two people died and several others were wounded at the weekend in cross-border raids by Senegalese air force planes on rebel bases, officials said here Wednesday [16 December].

Guinea-Bissau's Foreign Ministry formally protested Tuesday to the Dakar government about the violations of its airspace in the Cacheu frontier region and warned that further such attacks would be countered.

The ministry said the charge d'affaires from Senegal's embassy in Bissau had handed over a "note from the Senegalese foreign minister in which the Dakar authorities apologized."

Dakar also promised to "take all necessary measure to avoid a repetition of the incident," and "strongly condemned its tragic consequences."

Guinea-Bissau has called for both sides to agree on compensation for the victims of the attack. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Clashes Continue in Bong Mining Region

AB1712150892 Paris AFP in English 2256 GMT 16 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Dec 16 (AFP) - United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) rebels have been fighting Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) for five days in the Bong mining region, NPFL radio reported Wednesday [16 December].

Fighting was particularly fierce close to the Bong iron ore mines 85 kilometres (about 55 miles) northeast of Monrovia, the rebel radio said, but it gave no details of casualties.

The NPFL's military command had sent reinforcements to help beat back the attack, the radio added.

Before the Liberian civil war began in December 1989, the Bong mining complex, the third largest in the West African country, was jointly run by the Liberian-German consortium Delimco.

The news confirmed reports that ULIMO has resumed an offensive it first began in August, when the movement seized the western Cape Mount and Bomi counties from the NPFL.

ULIMO leaders have declared they are not seeking power but wished to compel Taylor to disarm his men and abide by a ceasefire accord. [passage omitted]

NPFL Says Offensive Repulsed

AB1812123092 Paris AFP in English 0204 GMT 18 Dec 92

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Dec 17 (AFP)—Charles Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) has pushed back an offensive in the Bong mining region by the rival United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) rebels, NPFL radio reported Thursday [17 December]. The "gallant forces" of the NPFL "have killed more than 100 ULIMO forces in fighting around the Bong mines" and captured several "senior leaders" from ULIMO, the radio said.

It dismissed as "mere propaganda" ULIMO claims to have seized the iron ore mines 85 kilometres (about 55 miles) northeast of Monrovia as part of a push towards Taylor's headquarters in Gbarnga were false, the radio said. [passage omitted]

ULIMO last week resumed an offensive it first began in August, when the movement seized the western Cape Mount and Bomi Counties and part of the northwestern Lofa County from the NPFL. ULIMO leaders have declared they are not seeking power but want to force Taylor to disarm his men and abide by a ceasefire accord. The ULIMO guerrillas have become de facto

allies of the Nigerian-led intervention force ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] that was first sent to Liberia by West African leaders in August 1990. Joined by troops of the former regular Army (AFL) [Armed Forces of Liberia], ULIMO and ECOMOG soldiers have broken and pushed back a siege the NPFL laid to Monrovia on October 15.

Taylor has told the United Nations he is ready to cease fire, but he accuses ECOMOG of failing to be neutral and says he will only disarm his men in preparation for elections provided there is major U.N. involvement.

Nigeria

Government To Send Battalion to Somalia

AB1712220292 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Nigeria is sending a battalion of troops to the United Nations peace-keeping force supervising the distribution of relief materials in Somalia. A statement by the Defense Headquarters says five Nigerian Army officers are leaving for Somalia on Saturday [19 December] to establish liaison office under the auspices of the United Nations. The officers will form the advance party of the (?main) Nigerian contingent. The officers will depart from Nairobi, Kenya, from where they will be airlifted to Mogadishu.

Ten Percent Cut in Oil Production Next Quarter

AB1712183692 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Lagos, Dec 17 (AFP) - Nigeria has decided to cut oil output by 10 percent in the first quarter of next year, Oil and

Mineral Resources [as received] Minister Chu Okongwu announced on Thursday [17 December], according to governmental national radio.

Nigeria's production in October was 1.86 million barrels a day [mbd], according to figures released at the most recent meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which decided on October 27 to limit the organization's output to 24.9 mbd as of December 1 as against the previous 25.04 mbd.

That new ceiling was cut back to 24.58 mbd for the 12 remaining OPEC members after Ecuador withdrew.

Minister Statement

AB1812085092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 18 Dec 92

[Text] The minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Dr. Chu S.T. Okongwu, has said that Nigeria would reduce her crude oil production by 10 percent in the first quarter of next year. To this end, necessary directives have been given for the implementation of the decision.

In a statement, Dr. Okongwu expressed the hope that all oil producers within and outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, would take similar steps to ensure stability in the oil market. He expressed concern at the instability in the oil market which has resulted in severe erosion of prices.

The minister noted that the OPEC oil basket recorded a \$1 per barrel loss in the weeks after the conference of oil ministers. This, he said, was a further decline in the wake of a loss of another \$1.15 in oil prices in the last days of October and early last month. Dr. Okongwu stated that Nigeria would defend oil prices and restore stability to the world oil market.

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